

collected on an amount of metal-bearing materials in their condition as imported equivalent to that from which such metal would be producible. No allowance for either smelting or refining wastage shall be permitted, except where the metal is withdrawn from a Customs warehouse other than a bonded smelting and refining warehouse.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49374, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41170, Oct. 19, 1984]

**§ 19.22 Withdrawal of metal refined in part from imported crude metal and in part from crude metal produced from imported materials.**

Upon withdrawal for exportation of metal from a bonded warehouse engaged in refining, or smelting and refining, part of which metal was obtained from imported crude metal and part from crude metal produced by smelting imported materials, the warehouse account shall be credited with the quantity of metal so withdrawn, plus (a) the refining wastage allowance prescribed for that establishment, and (b) the smelting wastage allowance prescribed for the establishment in which the imported materials were smelted, and (c) any dutiable metals shown on the warehouse entry or the rewarehouse entry filed at the first-mentioned warehouse which have been lost and are attributable to the exported product. However, upon withdrawal of such refined metal for consumption, no allowance shall be made for wastage except where the withdrawal is made from a bonded Customs warehouse other than a bonded smelting and refining warehouse.

**§ 19.23 Withdrawal for exportation from one port to be credited on warehouse entry account at another port.**

On exportation of metal pursuant to the provisions of section 312(b)(1), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the general procedure covering warehouse withdrawals for exportation shall be followed. The proprietor of the plant from which the withdrawal is made shall prepare a sufficient number of copies of withdrawals on Customs Form 7512, in addition to any other copies required by the regulations, to enable the direc-

tor of the port of withdrawal to forward a copy to the director of each other port where credit is to be applied. Such withdrawals shall designate the plant or plants which are to receive the credit, shall specify the warehouse entry number or numbers to which the credit is to be applied, and shall state the quantity of dutiable metal which is to be applied to each warehouse entry specified, and when any of the credits specified represent the last withdrawal against a particular warehouse entry, the words "final withdrawal" shall be shown on the withdrawal. When two or more plants nearest a given port are designated to receive credit, sufficient copies of the withdrawals shall be prepared to cover each such plant and entry. If at the time of withdrawal the warehouse proprietor does not know the plants or warehouse entry numbers which are to be credited with the withdrawal, or the metallic content of the dutiable metal being exported, the preparation of the before-mentioned copies of Customs Form 7512 may be postponed for a period of not longer than 30 days from the date of the movement of the dutiable metal from the plant. In such cases, a so-called memorandum withdrawal, in the number of copies provided for in § 144.37 of this chapter, may be used in the first instance for the purpose of obtaining the required Customs record of the exportation of the dutiable metal under Customs supervision. All memorandum withdrawals shall be conspicuously endorsed "Memorandum Withdrawal."

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17447, July 2, 1973; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988]

**§ 19.24 Theoretical transfer without physical shipment of dutiable metal.**

(a) Transfer may be made from one port of entry to another by a withdrawal for transportation and rewarehouse executed in regular form without physical shipment of the metal, provided enough like metal in any form is on hand at the establishment to which the theoretical transfer is made to satisfy the new bond obligations.

(b) The wastage allowance established for the plant from which the original withdrawal for transportation

## § 19.25

was made shall be shown on the transfer withdrawal and set up as a part of the charge against the bond at the plant to which the metal was theoretically transferred. Such wastage shall govern and be the basis for allowance when metal is withdrawn from the plant where the theoretical rewarehousing was affected.

### § 19.25 Credit to be applied under various forms of withdrawals.

(a) The warehouse entry account of the plant designated in the withdrawal to receive credit for the exportation shall be credited with the following:

(1) The quantity of dutiable metal exported.

(2) The wastage in effect on the date of entry at the plant of initial treatment of such materials.

(3) The proportion of any other dutiable metals in the importation being credited which were lost at the said plant in the production of a quantity of dutiable metal equal to that exported.

(b) If credit is being applied to a charge set up by a theoretical transfer under § 19.24 at the plant designated in the withdrawal to receive the credit, the wastages to be applied shall be those set up at such plant in connection with the theoretical transfer, irrespective of the date of the withdrawal.

(c) On the transfer of dutiable metal to a bonded storage warehouse, credit shall be applied at the plant designated in the withdrawal to receive the credit in the manner provided for in paragraph (a) of this section with respect to withdrawals for exportation. The charge so credited at the plant shall be set up on the warehouse entry account of the storage warehouse to which the dutiable metal has been transferred. In the case of the withdrawal of dutiable metal for transfer to a bonded manufacturing warehouse, credit shall be applied in the same manner at the plant designated in the withdrawal to receive the credit, but the charge set upon the warehouse entry account of the bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be limited to the quantity of dutiable metal transferred to such warehouse.

## 19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

### SPACE BONDED FOR THE STORAGE OF WHEAT

#### § 19.29 Sealing of bins or other bonded space.

The outlets to all bins or other space bonded for the storage of imported wheat shall be sealed by affixing locks or in bond seals to the rope or chain which controls the gear mechanism for opening the outlets, or such other method which will effectively prevent the removal of, or access to, the wheat in the bonded space except under such supervision as required by §§ 19.4 and 101.2(c) of this chapter.

[T.D. 82–204, 47 FR 49374, Nov. 1, 1982, as amended by T.D. 98–22, 63 FR 11825, Mar. 11, 1998]

#### § 19.30 Domestic wheat not to be allowed in bonded space.

The presence of domestic wheat in space bonded for the storage of imported wheat shall not be permitted.

#### § 19.31 Bulk wheat of different classes and grades not to be commingled in storage.

All wheat shall be stored by class and grade according to the Official Grain Standards of the United States or the official standards of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, in bins, compartments, or other enclosed spaces identified by clearly distinguishable insignia securely affixed thereto, so as to facilitate the maintenance of identity of the wheat. There shall be no mixing or commingling of different classes or grades of wheat in the same bin, battery of bins, or other bonded space. If the wheat is stored in bags or other transportation containers, such bags or containers shall be so marked and so placed in the warehouse that the identity of the wheat will not be lost while in storage, to permit easy access to all lots, and to facilitate inspecting, sampling, and the identification of each lot.

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations relating to the Official U.S. Standards for Grain, see 7 CFR part 810.

#### § 19.32 Wheat manipulation; reconditioning.

(a) The mixing, blending, or commingling of imported wheat and domestic